

HAVE YOU TRIED
"CLUB."
OUR STANDARD BLEND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN
Sample on Application.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GUINNESS'S
THE FINEST
STOUT IN THE WORLD.
"BOAR'S HEAD"
BOTTLED.
Per cask 8 dozen Pints \$21.00
Per dozen Pints ... 3.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,798 號八十九白七千四萬一第 日四十月廿年十一月光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1905. 二拜禮 號二十以年五零百九十一莫港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

Watson's Household Ammonia

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to
SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

GEORGE FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY; comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [a133]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [a2056]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 10, DIGUILLAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sole Agents of
QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.
All descriptions of
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.
Dealers in
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS.
Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [a1682]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 MM.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [a2]

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX CANVAS
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAILING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Sole Agents.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [a222]

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED:

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

NOT A STIMULANT, BUT A RESTORATIVE NERVE-TONIC FOR ALL
COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DEPRESSED VITALITY.
FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.
ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS KEEP IT!

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION: UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
AND RESIDENTS:
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING, LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBOENE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [a68]

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

JOHN PETRINO & CO.

GRAND FORMAT	Per Tin of 50	\$1.75
GOLD TIPPED	" 50	1.50
STAR OF INDIA	" 100	2.75
PRINCESS	" 100	2.25

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a37]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

5 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA"
TRY HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [a293]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW STORE

IN CHATER ROAD AND ICE HOUSE STREET.

ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [a36]

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.
LONDON,
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a34]

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,
NEXT DOOR to our FORMER ADDRESS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY	Per Case.	\$22.50
"	"	20.00
"	"	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	"	20.00
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	"	12.50
C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	"	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	"	20.00
DOURO	"	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	"	20.00
LA TORRE	"	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	"	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [a195]

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Clowes' Naval Pocket Book	\$6.50	A Text Book of Mechanical Engineering.
The Sky Pilot	1.75	by Livermore.
Portuguese Dictionary, Small Pocket Edition; 2 Vols.	3.00	Engineering, by J. Horner.
Portuguese Dictionary, by Valdez; 2 Vols.	13.00	Tokio Through Manchuria, by Seaman.
Hidden Treasures at the National Gallery; Selection of Studies and Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Now Published for the 1st Time	3.90	The Man Roosevelt, by Luipp.
Pall Mall Holiday Number	0.40	War in Practice, by Major Baden-Powell.
Electric Ship Lighting, by Urquhart	5.90	Athletics of To-day, by Graham.
Poverty Bay, by Furness	1.75	Cel in's Graphic English Dictionary.
Useful Tables for Scholars, by Williams	0.25	Three of Them, by Maxim Gorky.
Practical Electricity, by Ayerst	5.90	The Out-Casts, by Maxim Gorky.
Practical Mathematics, by Cracknell	2.70	Slazenger's Tennis Rackets.
A Manual of Practical Mathematics, by Castle	3.00	(DEMON, SPECIAL DEMON, E.G.M., DOHERTY).
Physics and Chemistry of Mining, by Byron	3.00	Royal Irish Linen Note Paper, 3 Sizes.

HONGKONG, 7th October, 1904. [a1259]

CHUN SENG.

NO. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DEAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.

ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1259]

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

DESIGNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

IMPORTERS OF ARTISTIC WALLPAPERS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. LARGE STOCKS OF CARPETS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MAHOGANY, CALCUTTA."

A. B. C. CODE, 5TH EDITION.

1475-1

A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals, and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced.

[46]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Room.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans if required.
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hoté at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and Loftty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished throughout.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a1259]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED
WATER
MANUFACTURERS

THE WATER used is THE PUREST that can be obtained, and is SKILFULLY FILTERED ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

THE MACHINERY employed is of latest design and most approved type.

THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are used.

GUARANTEEING
ABSOLUTE
PURITY.ENGLISH
EXPERTS.

Manage our factories, and their practical knowledge and constant supervision enables us to produce waters of unrivaled excellence and purity.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

Chemists by Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

133

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS:
All communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor."
Correspondents must forward their names and address, with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Any uncommunicated correspondence that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted, unless for extra copies of "DAILY PRESS" should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Paris. Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Liber's
P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On 10th September, at Koko, Japan, the wife of WALTER RUSSELL NO ALIUM, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter, (2108)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 102, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1905.

The Americans in the Orient are not, in our experience, effusive in their expressions of regard for the Japanese. In conversation, they often revert to the possibilities of future conflict with that nation. "It has got to come, sooner or later," is the formula we have heard on more than one occasion. Whether it be another form of the Yellow Peril scare, in which the Americans are alarmed concerning the supposed insecurity of their tenure of the Philippines; or whether it be a matter of commercial rivalry expressed in Jingoistic terms, we do not feel able to say. That the feeling is present, in unofficial circles, we have had ample evidence to prove; and some echo of it seems to have inspired a recent article in the *Kokumin*, the semi-official organ published at Tokyo. Our Japanese contemporary, rebutting at considerable length the fears that are implied rather than stated, presents an array of "hard facts" which it regards as sureties of a lasting "commercial harmony" between Japan and America. Nearly sixty-four million yen's worth of Japan's Y.319,000,000 of exports go to America; and of Japan's annual imports (Y.370,000,000) America sends Y.38,210,000. Practically two thirds of Japan's output of raw silk was taken by America last year (Y.60,700,000 out of Y.88,000,000) and the same country took Y.10,320,000 worth of the total habutai exported, value thirty-seven millions.

Apparently, our contemporary's idea is that a quarrel with her best customer is a thing unlikely to be permitted by Japan, especially as the American consumption of and demand for silk, raw and manufactured, is growing every year at a remarkable rate, by which some profit to American manufacturers must be figured. These, it will be seen, are pleas rather than arguments; the fervent wish is to speak, airing the pleasing deductions. China and America have been good customers, the one of the other; and we are still waiting to see what is to be the outcome of a misunderstanding about which enough has for the present been said. Another point made by the *Kokumin* is patently special pleading; and we are afraid it is open to the charge of being somewhat disingenuous. Our contemporary says:—

"The total production of raw cotton in the world amounts to something like 14 million bales, of which America produces 63 per cent, India 15 per cent, and China and Egypt 7 per cent each. Such being the case, it is not surprising that American cotton practically rules the markets of the world. The European countries, desirous of restricting the commercial supremacy of the cotton merchants at New York and Galveston, have of late years been endeavouring to cultivate cotton in their various colonies. Great Britain, for instance, is encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, and Africa; Germany in Togoland, Oshandza, and in Eastern Africa; France in the Sudan; and Russia in the Caucasus and Turkestan. At these countries aim at reducing the use of American cotton as much as possible. Japan, on the other hand, is satisfied with purchasing American and Indian cotton, and aims at exporting as much manufactured cotton as possible to China and other countries."

Japan may well be "satisfied" to purchase American cotton; although we believe she purchases more of the Indian product. If Japan has not copied European countries in their desire of "restricting the commercial supremacy" of America, it must be because as yet Japan has no India in which to encourage competition. Japan has her Togo, but as yet no Togoland. It is not, as our contemporary, well knows, mere envy of American cotton supremacy which inspires the British Cotton Growing Association; but self-preservation; and if Japan ever has a Lancashire famine of her own, the *Kokumin* may be counted upon to favour any project likely to deliver its country from the tender mercies of a monopoly. It would not pay Japan to worry about production, we are told, when the rapid development of her manufacturing industries demands all attention; and "worry" is the correct word to use, for to grow cotton on an effective scale would, we imagine, place Japan at her wits' end. The *Kokumin* further seems to think that with the Chinese market on one hand, and American growers on the other, Japan is the middleman by divine right; and that America will be pleased in proportion to the quantity of American cotton she manufactures for China. But no commercial alliance can rest stably on that basis: America wants to manufacture as well as grow; and is already in competition with Japan and the rest of the world. There is another point advanced which rings a false note, if American-Japanese commercial harmony be aimed at. "Not only would the Japanese welcome the growth and prosperity of the Philippines, but it would be to the interests of Americans to rely on the assistance of Japan for the development of the islands." The Americans, especially Manila Americans, will not relish allusions to Japanese assistance in such a connection. All this is not to quarrel with the hope of a continuance of the present good relations; but by way of warning that too "protest to much" is equally as dangerous as the Yellow Peril nonsense.

Tenders have been invited for the building of a new Episcopal Cathedral at Manila.

Manila papers are enthusiastic in their praise of the Bandini Opera Company, who are playing to crowded houses there.

It is almost time for the Hongkong Government to think of declaring Manila an infected port. Cholera appears to be prevalent.

American papers are reporting that Germany and Russia have agreed upon an alliance, offensive and defensive, in reply to the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

Mr. James J. Lynch, late editor of the *Philippines Gossip* (described by the *Caledonians* as a "slitty weekly") has been banished from the Islands.

The "Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Society" of San Francisco proposed a vote of censure on Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, for his pro-Chinese speeches.

The *Scientific American* announces and describes a new gramophone that can be heard two or three miles away. Lynch law is reprehensible; but if anything were to happen to this inventor, the provocation would doubtless be taken into account.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

Vessels in the Philippines coasting trade have had their licence fees reduced by from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent, representing an annual saving of several thousand pesos for the owners.

(This Tuesday evening, the Hon. Dr. Clark, P.C.M.C., is to lecture on the water supply, the series being promoted by the Sanitary Institute, as fully announced by us some days ago.)

Mr. Arnold Birnbaum, of Behn, Meyer and Company, Singapore, met his death on September 2nd by diving into a too shallow depth of water. He was the only son of Brigadier-General Birnbaum, who on the sad day, would be assisting in the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan.

The following comment from America shows how compromising a Consulship may be. It refers to the discontent in Japan:—"It is believed the situation is much worse than reported owing to the rigorous censorship which has been established over dispatches for abroad."

Return of visitors to the City Hall Reading-room for the week ending the 10th September, 1905:—

	Reading-room.
Non-Chinese	167
Chinese	50
Total	217

The following comment indicates an American Army scandal:—"The present uniform of the American soldier is the most comfortable equipment that he has ever worn, and great credit has been given to the manufacturer of the uniform, the British Cotton Growing Association. Great Britain, for instance, is encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, and Africa; Germany in Togoland, Oshandza, and in Eastern Africa; France in the Sudan; and Russia in the Caucasus and Turkestan. At these countries aim at reducing the use of American cotton as much as possible. Japan, on the other hand, is satisfied with purchasing American and Indian cotton, and aims at exporting as much manufactured cotton as possible to China and other countries."

Japan may well be "satisfied" to purchase American cotton; although we believe she purchases more of the Indian product. If Japan has not copied European countries in their desire of "restricting the commercial supremacy" of America, it must be because as yet Japan has no India in which to encourage competition. Japan has her Togo, but as yet no Togoland. It is not, as our contemporary, well knows, mere envy of American cotton supremacy which inspires the British Cotton Growing Association; but self-preservation; and if Japan ever has a Lancashire famine of her own, the *Kokumin* may be counted upon to favour any project likely to deliver its country from the tender mercies of a monopoly. It would not pay Japan to worry about production, we are told, when the rapid development of her manufacturing industries demands all attention; and "worry" is the correct word to use, for to grow cotton on an effective scale would, we imagine, place Japan at her wits' end. The *Kokumin* further seems to think that with the Chinese market on one hand, and American growers on the other, Japan is the middleman by divine right; and that America will be pleased in proportion to the quantity of American cotton she manufactures for China. But no commercial alliance can rest stably on that basis: America wants to manufacture as well as grow; and is already in competition with Japan and the rest of the world. There is another point advanced which rings a false note, if American-Japanese commercial harmony be aimed at. "Not only would the Japanese welcome the growth and prosperity of the Philippines, but it would be to the interests of Americans to rely on the assistance of Japan for the development of the islands." The Americans, especially Manila Americans, will not relish allusions to Japanese assistance in such a connection. All this is not to quarrel with the hope of a continuance of the present good relations; but by way of warning that too "protest to much" is equally as dangerous as the Yellow Peril nonsense.

In the case of the Government of the Philippine Islands, against the American Bank, asking for the assistance and supervision of the courts in the liquidation of the affairs of that institution touching its assets, Judge Sweezy ordered that the treasurer of the Philippine Islands proceed with reducing the assets of said bank to cash and that he make his report thereof to the court, and also to report (1). All public tax due if any. (2)—All debts due to other persons. (3)—Whether any of said debts are in any way secured by mortgages on any property of said bank, and whether any of said debts are in the opinion of the treasurer, entitled to priority of payment, and his reason therefore.

Returns made by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association show the total consumption of raw cotton among the spinning mills of the Empire during the first half of this year to have been 25,191,315 kwaans, or about 27,15,563 pounds. This is an increase of some 37 per cent compared with figures for the corresponding period of last year and of about 87 per cent for those of the first half of 1904. Of the total consumed for the past half-year, 50 per cent was Indian cotton, 31 per cent. Chinese cotton, 11 per cent. American cotton, 3 per cent. Egyptian cotton, and other qualities 2 per cent. The consumption of American cotton showed a remarkable increase, being more than double the figures for last year.

The *Korea Daily News* relates a rather ludicrous incident of the Chinese boycott in the Hermit Kingdom. The Chemuplo Cigarette and Tobacco Company, a British concern, finds itself at a standstill because they announce on their wrappers that their cigarettes are made from the "best Virginian tobacco," as they have been informed that they need not send any more cigarettes to China, their chief market. The Seoul journal, in commenting upon this says: "We are quite sure that the Chemuplo Cigarette and Tobacco Company are not making any profit after themselves, but in the meantime we are looking forward with more than a little amusement to the time when our Chinese friends commence to differentiate between 'Three Castles,' 'Richmond Gens,' and 'Stars,' 'Cherrys,' and 'Lilies' produced in Japan."

Among the companies which will in future care for a share of the passenger traffic from Japan to Europe and vice versa, is the East Asiatic Company, Limited, of Copenhagen, which has already instituted a monthly service to the East. The first vessel to be put on the run will be the steamer *Sina*, which is a first-class, full-powered steamer, having, we understand, excellent passenger accommodation. She will be put on the berth at the end of this month, Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. being the agents. We understand that the first steamer which should have inaugurated the service, so far as Japan is concerned, was the *Prinzess Marie* says the *Japan Chronicle* but it will be recollect that this steamer was sunk by the Russian warship *Terek* while on her way out because she had on board a cargo for Japan.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The *Scientific American* announces and describes a new gramophone that can be heard two or three miles away. Lynch law is reprehensible; but if anything were to happen to this inventor, the provocation would doubtless be taken into account.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

The week passed without a single new case of plague, although a case previously recorded had a fatal termination. The total stands at 290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

year and plaintiff accordingly became responsible to the International Banking Corporation for moneys due by the Wai Wo Bank and defendants, which amounted in round figures to \$100,000. In accordance with the custom amongst comparators plaintiff—fortunately for himself—had obtained from the defendants security upon certain property. He got a deed of charge on equitable mortgage dated 10th November 1904 from the defendants. By that deed of charge the plaintiff obtained the charge of Inland Lot 100 as security, and it was asked that a proper legal mortgage be made out in favour of the International Banking Corporation.

His Lordship asked whose was the responsibility for executing the deed was right.

Mr. Pollock thought the Registrar would see that it was in proper order.

His Lordship did not think the responsibility should be thrown on the court.

Mr. Pollock agreed but remarked that if his Lordship should make an order that a proper mortgage should be executed in pursuance of an equitable charge in favour of the International Banking Corporation that would be satisfactory.

His Lordship said that in the event of something going wrong the responsibility would fall on the Registrar. They were not conveying anything.

Mr. Pollock said it seemed to him the Registrar would have difficulty in escaping responsibility. He would have to read through it.

Evidence was then called.

G. A. Blair, sub-accountant in the International Banking Corporation in the Colony, produced a certified copy of the account in his book with the defendant company, and stated the account and interest up to date showed that defendants owed the International Bank \$104,493, for which the comparators were liable; as he had introduced the defendants to the Bank.

Plaintiff said he had been comparitor of the International Banking Corporation from May 1903. He knew defendants personally. They carried on business under the style of the Wai Wo Bank, and did business with the Banking Corporation. He introduced them to the Corporation and obtained from them a deed of mortgage in security. He was responsible for the defaults of the Wai Wo Bank, and had sent a statement of their account to the defendants, but they had left the colony. He had instructed his solicitors to prepare a legal form of mortgage in favour of the International Banking Corporation.

Mr. Pollock said that was his case. He asked for evidence in accordance with the statement made by his Lordship.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared in the matter of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation asking for relief against Mrs. Augusta Camilla Travers made on behalf of herself and infant daughter against the claim of Mr. A. H. Travers, husband of the said Mrs. Travers.

His Lordship—Before this action is heard I wish to say a few words. I received a letter in connection with this case. I sent it back. I received another this morning. I wish it be understood that such letters should not be written. The second letter was returned unanswered.

Defendant was not represented.

Mr. Pollock said that the question was whether a certain sum deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation should be decreed by his Lordship to be the property of the husband or whether it should be decreed to be the property of the wife, the defendant in this case. The circumstances were these. In 1903 Travers deposited a sum of money in the Yokohama Specie Bank in the name of his wife without informing her that he had done so, and at the end of the year he got it out of the bank with the interest accruing, by simply writing his wife's name on the back of the deposit receipt. Mr. Travers was apparently of a suspicious temperament and apparently anxious that his friend should not know too much of his affairs. He deposited the money in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in January of this year, again following his previous tactics, and putting the deposit in his wife's name. At the end of the six months he handed the \$5,500 deposited sufficient with the intent to make it \$6,000. Dealing with the points of importance, Mr. Pollock said that when the money was deposited running on for two years—Mr. Travers did not intend that to be a gift to his wife. He did not communicate the fact to her. If he intended it as a provision for his wife he would have held some communication with her. Another point was that the deposit receipt was kept by him: it was never handed to him. A third point was that as a matter of fact Mr. Travers was not on good terms with his wife for some considerable time since February 1904. Mr. Pollock quoted cases in support of his contention, and said that the *prima facie* view of the case that it was intended as a gift to the wife was rebutted by the circumstances of the case. He would ask his Lordship after hearing the plaintiff's evidence, to come to the conclusion that as a matter of fact he did not intend that as a gift to his wife.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Pollock said that Mrs. Travers could not have gone to the Bank to claim the money because she did not have the receipt and because she did not know of it before these proceedings were commenced. She had requested a firm of solicitors to act for her.

Plaintiff said he lived in Hongkong, where he intended to stay permanently. He put money in the Yokohama Specie Bank in January 1903, when he deposited \$6,000 for six months in the name of his wife. At the end of the six months he withdrew the money writing his wife's name on the back of the receipt. He never informed his wife of having deposited the money in her name. In January 1904 he deposited money in her name in the Hongkong Bank to the amount of \$5,500. Neither did he inform his wife on that occasion of having deposited money in her name. In July 1904 when the first deposit receipt ran out, he collected the interest and paid sufficient to make a fresh deposit for \$6,000 also in the name of his wife. He did not inform her of that transaction or hand the receipt to her. He deposited the money in her name so that his friends would not come borrowing money from him. He had lent money before. He was not living with his wife. She went to Macao last year and never came back. He did not know the reason why. He had asked her to return to Hongkong. When she left he gave her \$2,000, but he did not intend the money deposited in the Hongkong Bank as a gift to his wife. At present he had lent about \$7,000 or \$8,000.

The case stood over till later in the day.

On resuming in the afternoon.

Mr. Pollock said he should like to differentiate between the cases to which his Lordship had drawn his attention. Having addressed the court at length on these he argued that Travers did not intend to make the money deposited a gift to his wife but being of a suspicious nature he took that course not to let his friends know he had such an amount of money.

His Lordship thought that was a lame excuse.

The point was whether at the time he deposited that money he intended her to keep it.

Plaintiff was recalled and questioned if he made his wife an allowance, replied that a priest in Macao owed him \$3,000 which his

wife was collecting at the rate of \$40 a month and keeping. She also lived in a house belonging to him. With regard to the \$6,000 deposited in the name of his daughter, he intended that for her use in the event of his going abroad or his dying. He did not wish his wife to handle it. When he put the \$6,000 in his wife's name he did not intend it as a gift to her. His mind had not been charged as the result of her staying in Macao.

His Lordship said—I am quite satisfied there was no intention to make a gift with regard to the wife, but there was with regard to the daughter.

The first \$6,000 may be paid out to plaintiff, but the second \$6,000 should remain on deposit until it is taken out of the \$6,000.

Some discussion followed as to the appointment of a trustee, but this with the framing of the order, was postponed till his Lordship sat in chamber next day.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—The judgment I am about to give is based entirely on the clause of the agreement, which provides that all disputes arising under it are to be referred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the German Courts. But in view of possible future proceedings, it seems to me convenient that I should first deal briefly with the other point of law raised on this issue.

It is clear from the affidavit of Mr. Schwart that on the 6th of this month, that complaints are intended to be made against the defendant in respect of his conduct of the partnership which were not included in the action brought in the German Courts; in other words, that new grounds for the relief prayed—dissemination of the partnership—are to be put forward. While therefore it is clear that in respect of those matters which have already been adjudicated upon in Germany, and in respect of which this relief has been refused, the matter is *res judicata*, yet a different foundation to the claim for relief is intended to be advanced; and on the authority of Henderson v. Henderson, I think that such a suit in Hongkong is not barred by the judgment in the German proceedings.

In such suit, however, the evidence of facts done before the trial in Germany which might with reasonable diligence have been brought forward in support of the foundation for the relief prayed for in Germany, could not be admitted. It would have been a question at the trial what these acts were, and whether or no they could have been redressed in Germany if they had been discovered after the commencement of the proceedings and before judgment. Further, although it might not have been necessary to amend the Statement of Claim, yet it is so drawn that on the face of it there appears to be a *prima facie* case of *res judicata*. It is not till the last moment that the new grounds are brought forward, and the continuance of the suit could only have been allowed subject to terms as to the costs of this motion.

I now proceed to deal with the exclusive jurisdiction clause. The plaintiff and the defendant entered into a partnership agreement in Germany, one clause of which provided that all disputes concerning the partnership should be submitted exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Hamburg Court. If words are to be given their ordinary meaning, this must mean that all actions in respect of partnership disputes are to be brought in Hamburg and not elsewhere. It is said that in spite of this clause this action may be maintained in Hongkong. I will deal presently with the fact that the partnership agreement was to be in part performed in this Colony.

Now the authority for this proposition is said to be Scott v. Avery (3 H.L. C. 81), in which the doctrine was affirmed that "parties cannot by contract 'vest' the Courts of their jurisdiction"; which might be put in the crude form that if two persons agree for good consideration not to sue in respect of a given matter, yet they can sue. It was in fact thus stated by Alderson B.—"any agreement which is to prevent the suing party from coming into the Court of law can not be supported."

The principle thus baldly stated needs much examination; with some more, more than it received by the Judges and the Lord in the case, except Lord Campbell. There are, however, certain sentences in the opinions and judgments which throw some light on the meaning of the doctrine.

Coleridge J. said: "If two parties enter into a contract, for the breach of which in any particular or action lies, they cannot make it a binding term that in such event no action shall be maintainable, but that the only remedy shall be by reference to arbitration." Whether this rests on a satisfactory principle may well be questioned; and it has been fully settled that it cannot be disturbed. The Court will not enforce or sanction an agreement which deprives the subject of that recourse to their jurisdiction, which has been considered a right inalienable even by the concurrent will of the parties. But nothing prevents parties from ascertaining and constituting as they please the cause of action which is to become the subject-matter of decision by the Courts."

The Lord Chancellor put the principle in a very different way. He said, "There is no doubt that where a right of action has occurred, parties cannot by contract say that there shall not be jurisdiction to enforce damages in respect of that right of action. The doctrine depends upon the general policy of the law, that parties cannot enter into a contract which gives rise to a right of action in the breach of it, and then withdraw such a right of action by an agreement which deprives everyone of them of jurisdiction. There is a saying of Lord Coke, which is the original foundation of this doctrine: it is this, 'if a man makes a law for life, and by his own grant that if any waste or destruction be done, that shall be redressed by neighbours, and not by suit or plea: notwithstanding, an action of waste shall lie, &c.' the place wasted cannot be recovered without a plea. Where an action is instituted, you cannot assert the Court of its jurisdiction over the subject, because justice cannot be done without the exercise of that jurisdiction. That is all, and there is no doubt about that. This is the foundation of the doctrine that the Courts are not to be ousted of their jurisdiction." He then refers, though hardly with approval, to the cases which admit the possibility of an action being brought in spite of agreement to arbitrate, where the arbitration had not been made a condition precedent.

We have here, then, the principle; and if Lord Campbell's opinion be followed, there is nothing left of it. But taking, as I am bound to do, the judgments of the other judges, there are two very important terms used by them which cannot be overlooked. The recourse to the jurisdiction of the Courts which is not to the provisions of the Arbitration Act; and if

be interfered with is that of "the subject": it is this which is the "inalienable right", and the Courts referred to are called the "ordinary tribunals." Now if this principle is to be applied to the present case, we must say that the British Courts are the "ordinary tribunals" for non-resident foreigners to resort to; and also that it is their "inalienable right" to resort to them. It is true that foreigners, whether resident or not, are allowed to sue in the British Courts. When they are resident it is their right, but I doubt whether it can be called the inalienable right. When they are non-resident it is subject to a condition, which is liable to be altered; they have the right on fulfilling the condition, so long as it is not taken away. I am of opinion that the principle which has been applied to it, if carried in any other form than that stated by Lord Campbell, does not apply to foreigners at all; certainly not to non-resident foreigners. Mr. Sharpe seemed disposed to concur in this view, but argued that the principle did apply, even between foreigners in the case of a contract to be performed within the jurisdiction. The answer to this is that there is no such doctrine as that the Courts have either exclusive or inherent jurisdiction over contracts to be performed within the jurisdiction. There is a procedure for effecting service of a writ on absent defendants, and sometimes it applies because a contract, the subject-matter of the action, is to be performed within the jurisdiction. But this cannot be said to be a fundamental rule of law. The exercise of this assumed jurisdiction has for many years been subject to variation depending on the view of expediency prevailing at the time, now of Parliament how the Rule Committee prior to 1852 it hardly existed at all. By the Common Law Procedure Act it was allowed when the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction or when a contract was made within the jurisdiction; and then arose the well known distinction as to what "cause of action" meant when applied to contracts. In 1875 one set of rules was issued; in 1883 another; and there may be others in the future. And the rules vary in every Colony. It is therefore impossible to say that it is a recognised principle of law that the Courts of any country have jurisdiction over contracts to be performed within the jurisdiction.

Shi Yu Man brought an action against Cheung Sun Tin and the Tai Cheung Yew Ki to recover \$4414 being the balance due for principal and interest on a promissory note dated 1st February, 1905, made by defendants in favour of plaintiff. The principal was \$2,092, and the interest \$168.26, a total of \$2,160.26 less \$100 paid on account. Mr. O. D. Thompson, representing plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for defendant. Mr. Thomas intimated that Mr. Harding had consented to the amount \$4 had been paid and judgment would be for \$2,790. Judgment was entered accordingly.

A UNFULFILLED GUARANTEE.

Tsoi Chik Nam sued in Kwee Sang for \$247.00 for board and lodgings supplied to Chan Lai Yu, the payment of which had been guaranteed in writing by the defendant.

Mr. G. E. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for plaintiff, and stated that the action was undefended.

His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Ev. Hoone and James Morgan, two of the crew of the sailing ship *Ecuador*, were charged with assaulting two of the occupants of a sampan in the harbour near Soncutters on Sunday night.

Lance-Sergeant Wills, who prosecuted, informed His Worship that he was steaming in the police pinnace near Soncutters on the night in question when he heard cries of "Save life" coming from a sampan. On running alongside the sampan saw the defendants on board; one was grasping the woman, who was at the tiller, by the throat, and appeared to be trying to throw her overboard. The other defendant had a grip on the throat of the master of the boat, and also appeared to be endeavouring to pass him overboard. The Sergeant jumped on the sampan, and after a struggle succeeded in overpowering him and putting him on board the police pinnace. He next turned his attention to Morgan, who also showed fight, and had to be knocked down. The second defendant then went quietly on the pinnace, and took a seat at the stern. When Wills again boarded his craft Morgan began to abuse him, and quickly raising the tiller told him he would murder him if he moved, as he (the defendant) was going to take care of the pinnace and go where he liked. Another struggle followed and the Sergeant again overpowered his man, and put him in irons. He then took them to the water Police Station and charged them.

Both defendants denied the charge, stating that as the sampan people refused to go where ordered, they endeavoured to make them.

After hearing the evidence His Worship found the defendants guilty, and sentenced them to one month's hard labour without the option of a fine.

SERIOUS COATS.

Sergeant Parr raised a gambling house at Li Sing Street, West Point, on Sunday night, and arrested eleven men.

They were charged before His Worship today, but as the evidence brought forward with regard to the keepers was insufficient, the defendants escaped with a fine of \$3 each.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Robert A. organ, licensed pilot, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting a Chinese constable at the junction of Canton Road and the Old Bay in Sunday night.

Lukong Li Ching gave evidence to the assitant, and defendant stated that when he returned home that evening he found the Lukong standing across the door and old to get out. He was not drunk, and did not attack him.

His Worship was fined otherwise, and ordered defendant to pay a fine of \$5 for being drunk, \$10 for assault, and compensation for damage to the Lukong's tools.

It is important to bear in mind exactly how this question arises. It is proper to raise the question of *re jugement* by defense, the question being tried like that of *les fautes d'ordres* by issue of law, but as I have already said this defence cannot be maintained in respect of some matters raised in this action. The point is whether the exclusive jurisdiction clause can be raised by defence when rule 541 has, on the authority of two cases cited provided a means for dealing with legal proceedings commenced in spite of a submission to arbitration. During the argument at I expressed doubts whether the cause of action which is to become the subject-matter of decision by the Courts.

The Lord Chancellor put the principle in a very different way. He said, "There is no doubt that where a right of action has occurred, parties cannot by contract say that there shall not be jurisdiction to enforce damages in respect of that right of action. The doctrine depends upon the general policy of the law, that parties cannot enter into a contract which gives rise to a right of action in the breach of it, and then withdraw such a right of action by an agreement which deprives everyone of them of jurisdiction. There is a saying of Lord Coke, which is the original foundation of this doctrine: it is this, 'if a man makes a law for life, and by his own grant that if any waste or destruction be done, that shall be redressed by neighbours, and not by suit or plea: notwithstanding, an action of waste shall lie, &c.' the place wasted cannot be recovered without a plea. Where an action is instituted, you cannot assert the Court of its jurisdiction over the subject, because justice cannot be done without the exercise of that jurisdiction. That is all, and there is no doubt about that. This is the foundation of the doctrine that the Courts are not to be ousted of their jurisdiction."

He then refers, though hardly with approval, to the cases which admit the possibility of an action being brought in spite of an agreement to arbitrate, where the arbitration had not been made a condition precedent.

We have here, then, the principle; and if

there had been no such legislation the only way to raise the question would have been by plea as it has been in this case.

The defendant is, therefore, entitled to judgment on the first issue of law raised by him, the rest being that the action in Hongkong must be dismissed with costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHAN YAM HANG, EXPATRIATE LO YU KEE, Mr. D. A. Wade Carte appeared for the petitioning creditor. The debt of \$86,639 was due on a promissory note dated 23rd October. The sum amounted to \$2,00 and the liability was \$3,000. He applied for a receiving order.

This was granted.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Monday, 11th September.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUSINE JUDGE).

A PROMISSORY NOTE DISPUTE.

Shi Yu Man brought an action against Cheung Sun Tin and the Tai Cheung Yew Ki to recover \$4414 being the balance due for principal and interest on a promissory note dated 1st February, 1905, made by defendants in favour of plaintiff. The principal was \$2,092 and the interest \$168.26, a total of \$2,160.26 less \$100 paid on account.

Mr. G. E. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for plaintiff, and stated that the action was undefended.

His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

A UNFULFILLED GUARANTEE.

Tsoi Chik Nam sued in Kwee Sang for \$247.00 for board and lodgings supplied to Chan Lai Yu, the payment of which had been guaranteed in writing by the defendant.

Mr. G. E. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for plaintiff, and stated that the action was undefended.

His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff with costs.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour, the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ext. Liebert.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [2107]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 P.M. of the 13th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2091]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH" FROM MIDDLEBROUGH AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905. [2105]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAWERS" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., To-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2106]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamship

"DEN OF MAINS," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before 4 P.M. To-DAY.

Goods not cleared before the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 21st inst. or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2109]

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG for Demand Drafts on London on the day of preceding the Departure of the English Mills also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price \$2 Cash, On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
(Near Tramway Station),

on
SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 16TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$2 and \$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters, near the Hongkong Club, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2097]

CHINESE CLERKS WANTED: young man, about 20 to 30, for Out Port Office, commanding Salary something between \$20 and \$35 per month, according to qualifications; with increase according to merits. State, in detail, experience and references, with copies of testimonials, if any, &c. &c.

Address: W. F. V. KING, EDWARD HOTEL, Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [2093]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st June, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2098]

NOTICE.

The UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [53]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

WITH Private Family suitable for Gentlemen, Good Locality, Central.

TENNIS, Hongkong.

Apply to— G. L.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1921]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

AT "BRAESEIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large airy and well furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine view of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to— Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Brasie," 29, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tung Yuen").

Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customer.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [2093]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Proofs read by Englishman.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

35 & 37, Hing Loong Street.

(1st Street, West of Central Market.)

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMUYEA, JAPANESE ARTIST.

Bronzite and Crayon Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos.

Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS.

BISMARCK & CO., Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisions, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.

57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of preceding the Departure of the English Mills also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price \$2 Cash, On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905. [2098]

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of preceding the Departure of the English Mills also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages

FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price \$2 Cash, On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905. [2098]

INSURANCES.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

The UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1905. [181]

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is a PURELY British Insurance Company.

Head Office: London. Established in London in 1861.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager & Underwriter.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [2032]

SPECIAL SALE
AT
ROBINSON'S
OF
PIANOS.
PIANOLAS.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS
OF ALL KINDS
**PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL.**

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound and reliable, and are

**GUARANTEED
FOR THE CLIMATE.**

Intending buyers should not miss this most favourable opportunity of securing one of these Great Bargains.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

	Sale Price	Former Price	Price
LUXOR	\$150	\$475	
CABIN PIANO	180	250	
HOPKINSON	290	480	
PLEVEL	295	425	
OWN MAKE (R.P. Co.)	300	450	
SCHIEDMAYER	320	500	
KIRKMAN	325	480	
STUART	335	450	
ROSENCRANZ	350	500	
OWN MAKE (OVER STRUNG)	385	500	
BROADWOOD	400	600	
SPAETH	400	500	
COLLARD	500	700	
HAKE	525	600	
RACHALS	575	750	
KRAUSS	585	650	
HOPKINSON	600	750	
WINKLEMAN	675	750	
STEINVEG	700	858	

GRAND (Small & Large) PIANOS.

COLLARD	\$300	formerly \$650
BROADWOOD	300	" 700
COLLARD (as New)	690	" 700

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. 12055

報新外中港香
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press),

PUBLISHED DAILY,
is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS
circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can
be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Vaux Road
Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London
or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical
Contemporary Chinese.

"MR. B. HARRIS."

CONVICTED OF FRAUD AT NAGASAKI.
According to the Nagasaki Press, the trial
of Bernard Harrington, alias B. Harris, &c.,
who describes himself as an American citizen,
of Chicago, civil engineer, aged 27 years, on
charges of fraud committed at Yokohama,
Kobe, and Nagasaki, has been concluded at the
Nagasaki Chito Subanshi.

Harrington was arrested at Nagasaki on
June 12th, owing to the police receiving information
that he was endeavouring to obtain money
in very similar fashion to that employed by a
foreigner who had recently swindled Kobe
residents.

The accused was found guilty on six distinct
counts and sentenced to three months' imprisonment
with hard labour, to pay a fine of Yen 15,
and at the expiration of the imprisonment he
was under police surveillance for six months.

The following is a summary of the charges
proved against the prisoner:

Under the name of "A Wilson," he stayed
at the Nagasaki Hotel from April 26th to April
30th and left without paying his bill or informing
anyone of his departure.

On April 30th, he ordered several articles
from a curio dealer at Motokogomachi, Nagasaki,
valued at Yen 123, on the following day
he requested that the goods should be packed
and shipped from Nagasaki by a steamer leaving
the same day. He then went to a jeweller
and took away goods valued at Yen 40, making
arrangements for the curio dealer to pay for the
same. In settlement of these accounts he gave
the curio dealer a worthless cheque for Yen 20.

On May 7th, at Yokohama, he obtained
goods from a shoemaker valued at Yen 84.80,
also cash amounting to Yen 60. In part, payment
he gave a worthless cheque for Yen 100.

On May 7th, at Yokohama, he obtained
goods at a haberdasher's valued at Y10 and
a requested Y50 in cash, giving as security a
worthless cheque for Y200. His excuse for
obtaining the money in that way was that, it
being Sunday, the banks were closed. The
dealer gave him Y25 in cash.

On May 12th, at Kobe, he obtained a
lady's signature by fraud, and therewith
succeeded in drawing \$200 (Max.) from the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank agency. [This
is an error; the bank from which the money
was drawn was the Chartered Bank.]

On or about May 12th, at Kobe, he induced a
hotel-keeper to endorse a bank draft
on Hongkong for \$26.97. (Max.) Prisoner
obtained the money and, as he had no account,
the hotel-keeper became liable.

The judgment was signed by Judges
Otakura (presiding), Shimizu, and Kawasaki.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

August 4th.

The French are very keen on economic questions and are well au fait with subjects of this kind. A most interesting as well as instructive article has just been written by M. A. de Fovile, the well known French economist upon the cost of living in France as compared with living in England. The question of the cost of living abroad, especially in this country, is indeed, one upon which wide variance of opinion exists. M. de Fovile, who uses England as his standard of comparison, maintains that there is no doubt that the English, on the average, have one-third more to spend than the French while all things being equal, more money is earned in England than in France. The distinguished writer further points out that the cost of living in England is far less than it is in France. Though the contrary was the case not many years ago, we are reminded that the price of butter in this country is from 1fr. 50 to 3 francs per lb., cheese from 1fr. 25 to 2 francs per lb., and flour from 2fr. 50 to 5 francs each. Milk can be had in France from six sous per quart, bread four sous per lb. and meat from 1fr. to 1fr. 35 per lb. Fruit which is more plentiful and earlier than in England, costs about the same in both countries; bananas and oranges—which Algiers exports by millions, cost two and four sous each. Coffee which is of better quality than that sold in England—costs in France from 2 to 3 francs per lb. Tea is dearer, and costs from 3 to 7 francs for ordinary quality, and sugar eight sous per lb. Coal, in Paris varies from 60 to 80 francs the ton—hence why heat in most houses is so great a rarity. Wood is the chief combustible. While two boxes of matches are given for one set in the English capital, each box in France costs two sets—they are bad and ill-smelling because sulphurous in addition. Drugs and medicine are almost prohibitively expensive.

SOME BALANCE SHEETS.

The French consider themselves the most frugal people in the world, and not only preach but strictly practise economy which is their salvation.

An illustration of the remark will be seen in the following instances as represented by M. de Fovile. The latter gentleman presents to us in the course of his brilliant article the balance sheet of four average families. The first with an income of 10,000 francs, represents a Parisian household; father, mother, two children, and a servant. The third family, with an income of 4,000 francs, is a Parisian household, consisting of father, mother, a small child, and no servant. While the last is that of an ouvrier or workman's family, consisting of father, mother, two children, five and ten years of age, the family disposing of a purse of 2,075 francs per year. So economical are all these respective families, that the first which expends 8,750 francs, is able to have a balance of 1,250 francs for pleasures, doctors &c., the second family expends 6,250 francs and has 1,750 francs left; the third 3,375 francs has a balance of 625 francs; and the fourth, 1,575 francs with a balance of 500 francs. Now in the case of the third family, the food consists of coffee, bread and butter for breakfast, at midday meat, vegetables, and dessert; at four o'clock the mother and child have chocolate and bread, and at six o'clock there is a dinner of soup, vegetables and dessert. This will be admitted certainly an excellent showing for the money at the disposal of the respective housekeepers.

All Frenchwives have an inborn passion for economy; a Parisienne may be hungry many days during the year, yet, by her prudently frugal habits, which come as natural to her as sleeping she is able to make herself a hat and a frock which many wealthy women might well envy. The art of utilising remnants is an art essentially French. Fathers and mothers in this country consider themselves the debtors of their children; even bachelors and old maids think it only their duty to leave something behind them before joining the grand majority.

M. de Fovile regrets that the English are not as frugal as the French. Though the spirit of economy is quite common in France, her inhabitants are won.

Now the day is over.

I could only detect two voices which joined in the hymn with any cordiality. Good bye for the present, dearest. Write soon and let me know what people are wearing. Here we have absolutely nothing to put on. Ever yours

ERMYNTRIDGE.

THE CHINA FLEET.

In a lengthy article written from Wei-hai-wei, the China correspondent of the Naval and Military Record writes:

Gradually the squadron is increasing in numbers, as the result of new arrivals, but the stately battleships, with their large complements of officers and men, are very much missed, their absence marking the social side of life on shore very slippish, compared with what it formerly was. Institutions on shore are also feeling the pinch by the loss of so many supporters, and members of the officers' club have already discussed the advisability of raising their subscription to meet the requirements of altered conditions, due to the sudden withdrawal of upwards of 100 members and hon. members from the station.

Accompanied by his staff, the Commander-in-Chief Sir Gorard Nel made his official periodical inspection of the Dockyard and shore establishments, inquiring minutely into details of administration. The new distilling plant and house recently erected were as I visited

here the stocking is done by active service stockmen borne on the backs of the Tamor. They are now shortly to be replaced by Chinese stockmen obtained locally. From the commandant of his command, the Commander-in-Chief has displayed untiring energy in his effort to promote the welfare of the sick, and on this occasion of visiting the hospital he inquired into numerous details, which how the thorough and comprehensive much be his grasp of the present and future requirements of the naval medical service. He there a fleet surgeon and one sick berth steward formed the hospital staff, their services being augmented annually for a few months by a surgeon from the squadron. This naturally overworked staff was very small compared with two doctors and eight attendants constituting the 500 strong. Under Sir Gorard's policy of reform this staff is shortly to be increased by one surgeon and several attendants, so that the hospital may be made equal to any demands that a sudden naval emergency may make upon it.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Who will be the next President of the French Republic? It is rather difficult to answer this question straight away as several eminent statesmen stand the same chance at the present moment. An exciting Presidential contest is expected. As the time approaches for M. Louvet to retire from the Presidency with "all honour" the question of his successor becomes a more general and acute problem. Legally speaking M. Louvet's septuagenarian does not expire until February 18, 1906, but everything points to the probability that the popular President will anticipate the expiry of his powers by resigning them several months in advance. In fact many Parisians strongly believe that M. Louvet will retire into private life in November next. This is quite possible as the general Legislative elections must take place in April or May, 1906, and there is a desire to avoid taking them almost immediately after what promises to be an exciting contest for the Presidency. Personally M. Louvet will be glad to become a private citizen once more, during the latter days of his term of office, he has won, solidly by his own efforts and personal golden opinions. He is no longer the unpopular person he was when elected President, he is about to leave the cares of State after having won the esteemed admiration of everyone both in France and abroad. May his successor follow in his footsteps. M. Louvet is not a little proud of his great work, and he is able to boast of having been the first French President who ever succeeded in realizing completely the democratic ideal of a Chief Magistrate. The

fact that he has something of American in his appearance is more an advantage than a drawback. He is short in stature, with a grey beard, and habitual frock-coat which make up his general outline. His strongly modelled head some have characterised as Roman—they say the Romans colonised the Dauphin. The lines of his face are extremely refined, the mouth has a touch of quiet humour, the chief feature however is the eyes. They are intensely blue, and very expressive. They are penetrating, benevolent and very grave; they have the fixity which comes from the habit of study and of pursuing a thought. Seldom has a French President been more cordial in manner or more strictly Republican. M. Louvet is no sceptic of rank, but treats everybody the same. Though he converses well and is a good listener, he prepares his own speeches, but, being no orator spoils them in the delivery.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Many so-called women's complaints can be traced to disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. A woman's work is more or less sedentary; she does not get the fresh air, the exercise, or the regular hours of rest that a man does, so that the liver becomes sluggish, the system does not get the rest it needs, and there is not a regular motion of the bowels. Constipation is one of the worst dangers a woman has to fear, and the longer it is neglected, the more deeply rooted it becomes. The bowels are swollen and enlarged, thus displacing members of the female organism, and causing stomach pains, difficulty in breathing, wind spasms, headache, vomiting, a feeling of fulness after meals, bloodlessness, etc. But men who are constipated suffer from these same symptoms, so that it cannot be female trouble. When the constipation is cured, the distressing complaints will quickly disappear. Doan's Dinner Pills give tone and new vigour to the muscular walls of the colon, and soften the mass of waste matter, so that the bowels act naturally, and discharge the clogging impurities. A box of Doan's Dinner Pills should always be kept in the house, and a dose taken when the bowels have been inactive, or whenever food disagrees, or when there is a feeling of heaviness and discomfort in the region of the stomach. This medicine is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless for men or women, young and old.

The sufferer from "habitual" constipation should take a regular walk every day, drink plenty to pure water, and breathe deeply, not only while Doan's Dinner Pills are being used, but afterwards, then no return of the disorder need be feared.

Doan's Dinner Pills are the best medicine for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, for headache, retching, dizziness, distress after eating, poor appetite, yellow eyes, heartburn, wind, and for every liver, stomach and bowel trouble.

Doan's Dinner Pills are 1/12 of a box, or 6 boxes for 6/-.

Of all the chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

Have you skin disease? Eczema? Ringworm? Itching Piles? The first application of Doan's Ointment will relieve you, and the Ointment will be found a lasting cure for every form of Itching Skin Complaint. The price of Doan's Ointment is 2/9 per pot, or 13/- for 6 pots, and it is sold by all chemists, or may be had direct, post free on receipt of price, from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

Well Mrs. Julia had quite a big party and such funny old girls you never saw. They were so keen, but not many of them were as friendly as the others. After a hymn and some tea, and one of Hing Chang's cakes were disposed of we adjourned to the parlour and started ourselves for progressive bridge.

Mrs. Julia, who does not hail from Kansas, Mo. for nothing, arranged herself as a permanent partner with Gertie, and I who went over for the afternoon was allotted to Miss Pittie H. Summers, a nice old thing from Salem, Maine, who had a call last year to convert the heathen. She said she was "Very glad to meet me and was I one of them?"

This being Saturday I must hurry things along. By 7 o'clock Mrs. Julia and Gertie had scopped the pool as Harry would say. Between them they won 156 Christian souls.

Kuan-ping noisy geese on blank walls. Oh, how angry the others were!

Mrs. Julia F. closed the proceedings with the appropriate hymn.

"Now the day is over.

Now the spoils are won."

I could only detect two voices which joined in the hymn with any cordiality. Good bye for the present, dearest. Write soon and let me know what people are wearing. Here we have absolutely nothing to put on. Ever yours

ERMYNTRIDGE.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT.

DO NOT RY FAKE.

TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE.

There's mention of "hair remedy" thrown some

into the water. It is a fact that before the microbe origin of baldness was discovered, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair

can be cured by stopping the microbial growth with Newbro's Herpicide.

Newbro's Herpicide prevents baldness.

Delightful hair dressing. Stops lichen of scalp instantly.

Dong Store, \$1.04.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BELMONT, British str., 2,250, David Clark, Capt., General—London, Liverpool & Co., Sept., General—London, Livingston & Co. CATHERINE ANGAR, British str., 1,731, A. Stewart, 11th Sept.—Calcutta and Singapore via Suez, General—David Swanson & Co., Ltd. DEN OF MAINS, British str., 2,971, P. Singer, 11th Sept.—London, 30th July; General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. FLIRTOV, Nov., str., 891, H. A. Hardegen, 10th Sept.—Fuchow 8th Sept., General—Oss & Shouen Kaisha. GLEN ALLOCH, British str., 1,311 R. Pentney, 11th September—Singapore 5th Sept., General—Chinese. HIGHLANDER, British str., 1,645, J. Sinclair, 1st Sept.—Kobe 2nd Sept., General—Samuel Samuel & Co. HORNBY, British str., 1,351, J. M. Hay, 10th Sept.—Probolinggo 1st Sept., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co. KIUKIANG, British str., 10th September, from Canton. PAKING, British str., 1,447, Rodway, 11th Sept.—Shanghai 8th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire. RUM, British str., 1,639, A. H. Notley, 11th Sept.—Mombasa 9th Sept., Lampang—Shewan & Co. YUNNAN, British str., 1,128, P. H. Robt., 11th Sept.—Mandla 8th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
11th September.
Den of Main, British str., for Nagasaki.
Hercules, Norwegian str., for Kuchinoeru.
Kirkby, British str., for Shanghai.
Liongong, German str., for Shanghai.
Loyat, Ga-ma str., for Toulon.
Quintus, German str., for Chefoo.
Suzonia, German str., for Calcutta.
Talbot, British str., for Bangkok.
DEPARTURES.
10th September.
CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, G.v.r., for Haiphong.
11th September.
ALLEGATE, British str., for Kuchinoeru.
HAIMUN, British str., for Co-ast Ports.
HELSU MENZEL, German str., for Moji.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.
PROTON, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
WUSANG, British str., for Tientsin.

SHIPPING REPORTS:
The British str. *Pakino* reports: Fine weather with light southerly winds.
The British str. *Glenfallon* reports: Light variable winds and fine weather.
The British str. *Ruth* reports: Moderate N.E. winds and sea, fine clear weather throughout.
The British str. *Yunnan* reports: Light variable winds, no clear weather and smooth sea.
The British str. *Catherine Angar* reports: Moderate N.E. winds and sea, fine weather throughout.

The British str. *Hornby* reports: Light winds, slight sea and fine weather to Paracel; moderate N.E. breeze and sea and showery to within 200 miles of Hongkong; thence to port light N.E. breeze, smooth sea, fair and clear weather.

JESSELS IN DOCK.
11th September.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Huc*,
BOWL IN DOCK.—*Mondane*, *Dernamente*,
Bunmutra, Oscar II., Empress of Japan, H.M.S.
Taku, *Pompey*.
COSMOOLITAN DOCK.—Schleswig.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. Taking Cabin at through rates to EGYPTIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMEYLA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA"
Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched as above TO DAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.

At Hongkong the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [205]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIKA"

Captain C. Willis, will be despatched as above TO DAY, 13th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [207]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"BAYERN"

Captain B. Formes, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY 25th 2 P.M.

will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [5]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS:

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	O. Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP...	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 20th inst.	
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL	SIMLA	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP...	PAKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP...	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP...	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Oct.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP...	DIOMED	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Oct.	
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL...	ERNEST SIMONS	Fren. str.	—	Ailand	MESSAGES MARITIMES.	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL...	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	Melchers & Co.	—	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Oct.	
HAVRE, AVER & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Oct.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Oct.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Nov.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th Nov.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	PEORIA	Ger. str.	Ans. str.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., p.m.	
TILSTEIN, &c. via SINGAPORE &c.	PEORIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 29th Oct.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	2 m.	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 29th inst.	
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SIBERIA BLANCA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 3rd inst.	
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SENECA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 30th inst.	
NEW YORK via SUEZ	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 5th Oct.	
NEW YORK via SUEZ	VANDALIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	W. Davison, R.N.R.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.	
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	LYRA	Am. str.	2 m.	G. V. Williams	On 25th inst., at Noon.	
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE & via JAPAN	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	—	Wagmann	On 10th inst., at Noon.	
PORTLAND, OREGON via SHANGHAI, &c.	NICOMEDIA	Ger. str.	—	J. H. Riordan	On 1st Oct.	
SEATTLE via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	—	Aebauer	On 23rd inst.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via NEW GUINEA	WILLEHAD	Ger. str.	—	W. Davison, R.N.R.	Quick despatch.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA, &c.	CHANOCHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.	
JAPAN via SHANGHAI	TIJANAH	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. H. Riordan	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	BAVARIA	Brit. str.	—	Aebauer	To-day.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison, R.N.R.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	—	Krabbe	About 21st inst.	
SHANGHAI	FEITHOF	Brit. str.	—	H. Old	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	H. Old	On 24th inst., at Noon.	
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Brit. str.	—	Wagmann	To-morrow, at Daylight.	
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	DALIN MARU	Japan str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.	
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-day.	
AMOY STRAITS & RANGOON	ZAIWA	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HATCHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon.	
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
MANILA	YUEN-SANG	Brit. str.	—	To-day.	To-day.	
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olifent	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.	
CEBU & ILLOO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Le Mans	To-day.	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. David Sasson & Co.	About 16th inst.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.	
SINGAPORE COLOMBO & BOMBAY	PEKIN	Brit. str.	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & PENANG	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—			

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPU, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, 13th September, at Noon, the Steamer "WILLEHAD" Captain Aebauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905. [1076]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BOADEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS."

Captain Ailand, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 1 P.M.]

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Bayern*, with the German mail of the 13th August left Singapore on Friday, the 8th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

MAILED FOR CANTON, SAMSHU AND WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m. On Mails for NANTAO, SANHE, KUMCHUK, SAMSHU, WUCHOW and TAIPEH are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m. *No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

	PER	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Tuesday, 12th, 10:00 A.M.	
Calcutta	Tuesday, 12th, 10:10 A.M.	
Cathay	Tuesday, 12th, 10:30 A.M.	
Ischia	Tuesday, 12th, 10:00 A.M.	
Saxonia	Tuesday, 12th, 10:10 A.M.	
Lemuria	Tuesday, 12th, 10:30 A.M.	
Banks—	Tuesday, 12th,	
Hongkong & Shantung	Printed Matter and Samples—	
National B. of China	Registration—	
Bell's Albatross E. & G.	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:30 A.M.	
China-Borneo Co.	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	
China Provident	No late fee.	
Cotton Mills—	Letters—	
Hongkong	Registration—	
International	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:30 A.M.	
Loam Kong Mow	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	
Soysons	No late fee.	
Dairy Farm	Letters—	
Docks and Wharves—	Letters—	
Farnham, R. & Co.	Registration—	
H. & K. Wharf & G.	Letters—	
H. & W. Dock	Registration—	
Hongkong Electric	Letters—	
H. L. Thunaway	Registration—	
Hongkong Hotel Co.	Letters—	
Hongkong Ice Co.	Letters—	
Hongkong Rope Co.	Letters—	
Hongkong S. Waterport	Letters—	
Insurances—	Letters—	
Canton	Registration—	
China Fire	Letters—	
China Traders	Letters—	
Hongkong Fire	Letters—	
North China	Letters—	
Union	Letters—	
Yangtze	Letters—	
Land and Building—	Letters—	
Hongkong Land Inv.	Letters—	
Humphrey's Estate	Letters—	
Kowloon Land & B.	Letters—	
Shanghai Land	Letters—	
West Point Building	Letters—	
Mining—	Letters—	
Chubronnages	Letters—	
Raubs	Letters—	
Philipine Co.	Letters—	
Refineries—	Letters—	
China Sugar	Letters—	
Luzon Sugar	Letters—	
Steamship Companies—	Letters—	
China and Manilla	Letters—	
Douglas Steamship	Letters—	
H. Canton & M.	Letters—	
Indo-China S.N. Co.	Letters—	
Shell Transport Co.	Letters—	
Do. Preference	Letters—	
Star Ferry	Letters—	
Do. New	Letters—	
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	Letters—	
South China M. Post	Letters—	
Steam Laundry Co.	Letters—	
Do.	Letters—	
Stores & Dispensaries—	Letters—	
Campbell, M. & Co.	Letters—	
Powell & Co., Wm.	Letters—	
Watkins	Letters—	
Watson & Co., A.S.	Letters—	
United Asbestos	Letters—	
Do. Founders	Letters—	
Ernest Simons	Letters—	
Hengshan	Letters—	
Empress of Japan	Letters—	
Europa S. M.	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macao	Letters—	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Letters—	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macao	Letters—	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle	Letters—	
Manila	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Tacoma Wash.	Letters—	
Sandakan	Letters—	
Macao	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Manila	Letters—	
Manila, Meiji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Tacoma Wash.	Letters—	
Sandakan	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Letters—	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters—	
Macau	Letters—	
Heungshan	Letters—	
Wednesday, 13th, 10:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Thursday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Friday, 15th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Saturday, 16th, 11:00 A.M.	Letters—	
Europe, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Letters—	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Letters—	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)</		